PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD. Absolutely poter; made by a process which is declared by the Colege of Physicians in London to be the only true and extend to the early true and extend to the start of the process of the process of the start of the potential part of the process of the start of the process of the start of the process of the start of

av. Lear 20th st.

N. B. - Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the city.

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GROCERIES AND FLOUR FOR THE MULION. Chespest Store in the world. Goods delivered free. Thos. R. Asso. Nos. 260 G conwichest and 89 Marray et., New York

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Nus and Hoove at 12. Streems and Text at 0, and 7; for pair; with Boys, Misses, and Chindrons' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices at Millian & Co's, No. 307 Canal at. KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT of ROOTS,

This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Kongot, R of Beer is made, broat up in bettles at Le., 20c., 41, and 42 rest. Addition to make 10, 25, 35, and 70 gailess of the Beer County depot, No. 362 Hadson at Seld also by most wholesale and retail drogslets.

TRUSSES .- MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Threa. No. 2 Verez et . opposite the clauch. All kinds of Trestes, Supporter (Millary Shoulder Braces et al Andeminai Sepporters emblach Elastic Stockins, and Mechanicai spin-ance for Deformities. (A female at ends ladies.)

WHITE CANVAS ARMY SHOES, With double seles, for comfort and across, at Linken's, No. 4se Breatway.

ARMY EXPRESS.

Anges Express Company carry packages to the stiffiers for balf the world in the

## New-York Daily Tribunc

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To cottee can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for innection must be authenticated by the name and advises of the writer—not necessarily for publication, set as accordantly for inspected Communications.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Then have betters not twis ofnce should be addressed to "Tain Trin Sk," New York.

Republican State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee will be held at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday, August 6, at 12 o'clock m. Members are requested to attend. By order,
July 30, 1001. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Secret r.

The Buttle as Seen by an Eye-Witness. The WEEKLY TRIEUNE, ready this moraing, contains George Wilkes's account of the battle of Bull Run. From this parrative a clear idea may be called of the tremendous strength of the Rebel position, and of the olds which our brave men were called on to encounter. A glowing and well-deserved tribute to the persistent courage and brilliant during of several of our regiments edds interest to the letter. Also, a report of the proceedings in Congress, Russell's letter from Natchez, Editorials, &c., &c. Price five cents. Copies may be had in wrappers, ready for mailing.

The Tribune's War Maps.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Now Ready, ExTRA TRIBUNE, containing the various Maps published in THE TELEURE since the ecommeneement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late lattle, so far as assectained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address

THE Termuse, New-York.

Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Distribuists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING THISUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIDENE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the suppression of insurrection being under consideration, a spirited debate cusued, in which Mesers Breckinridge, Baker, Doolittle, Trumbull, and others, took a prominent part. A very full re- from the throats of caunon, or sped from the port is given in our Congressional column.

Col. Miles, upon whose conduct during the battle at Bull Run severe animadversions have been made, has published a card, the material portion of which will be found among our special dispatches from Washington. He declares that he has been made the victim of personal spite, that he directed the movements of his troops on the field, and that he never gave some of the orders attributed to him. He further says that he has called for a court of inquiry to investigate the whole transaction.

In the House of Representatives, vesterday, Mr. Blair made a personal explanation, concerning some remarks of Mr. Thurlow Weed derogatory to him and his brother, Montgomery Blair, in connection with the war. Mr. Blair also alluded to a recent article in a New-York journal, purporting to give the plan of Gen. Scott for the campaign. He stated this plan contained the seeds of fatal disaster, and could not have emanated from the veteran General.

We reprint this morning, from The Richmond Disputch, a narrative of the battle of Bull Run. as furnished by the pen of a Secossionist. It is entertaining in many respects. The refreshing natroté of the lies it contains is worthy of notice; perhaps two as good illustrations of this trait as can be pointed out are these: If is said by this veracious correspondent that our troops carried into action the Palmetto flag and the Confederate flag for the purpose of misleading the enemy; also, that two cannon shots from their side slew one half of a regiment, and that the third shot was withheld from motives of humanity, lest it should kill the remaining five hundred. But there is one statement in the narrative under notice which has importance, inasmuch as it comes under the head of evidence against interest : The correspondent acknowledges that the Rebels had virtually lost the battle early in the afternoon, and that they would have been utterly routed had it not been for the timely appearance of portion of Johnston's force, whose coming turned the tide of battle. The Rebels had lost some of their most valuable officers, their ranks had been terribly thinned by our fire, and in a short time more they would have been in retreet. and the field would have been ours.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. From Washington we have nothing of

portance. General McClellan continues as active as ever in organizing his army, and the most cheerful state of feeling prevails.

From General Banks's command we have nothing of striking importance. It is still reported, from various sources, that Johnston's ties should try to aid the loyal cam force is on the way to attack him, but implicit other toods than leading its armies.

reliance is not placed on the rumors. Great vigilance is however maintained, and the Rebels will not take our troops mawares. Three rigades have already been fermed, and placed under the command of Colenels G. H. Thomas, J. J. Abererombie, and Charles Stone.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that on Tuesday Lieut. Ashley left Fortress Monroe with 300 men and several pieces of artillery, upon three propellers, for the purpose of making an expedition up the bay. He had not been heard from at the latest accounts. Mr. La Mountain made on the same day a balloon ascension, in order to reconneiter. He succeeded in observing the country within a circuit of thirty miles, but saw no threatening demonstrations on the part of the Rebels. Ex-President Tyler's house is said to be in possession of

The latest news from Gov. Wise states that the retreating ex-functionary is too fleet for the pursuing force of Gen. Cox. On the 29th ult. the latter reached Gauley Bridge, but Wise had fled, destroying the bridge. His troops were rapidly disbanding, and the valley of the Kanawha is now free from a rebel army. Gen. Cox captured 1,000 muskets and a large quantity of cannon powder. Many hitherto active Secessionlets now openly denounce Wise on account of the depredations he has committed, and they are abandoning him and his cause.

A dispatch from Nashville to The Louisville Courier, of the 1st inst., says that Ben. Me-Culloch had defeated Col. Sigel in Southern Missouri, killing 9,000 and losing 600; but the story is not believed.

## CAPACITY TO COMMAND.

The battle in front of Manasias has impressed the loval mind of the nation with the profound conviction that the struggle in which we are engaged for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, is no holiday recreation, but is hardly second in the severity of its ordeals to that which won our independence. Two or three points stand out with a prominence which challenges general attention. We will briefly note them.

The enemy with whom we are contending gives battle in a mode to extraordinary as to call for peculiar qualifications in our officers. both regimental and line. We must seemingly abandon the idea of engagements in the open field, and prepare to encounter a fee lying in ambush behind masked batteries and intreachments, skulking amid woods and jungles, burrowing in ravines and ride-pits, and never venturing into the open ground except as he flees from one cover to another. This Indian style of fighting makes it next to impossible to meet the enemy in a line of battle which shall embrace under a common lead even one brigade. Single regiments must rely very much upon themselves. This was emphatically the case at Bull Run. If, then, we are to allow the Rebels to select their own ground, the exigency will demand the very highest grade of qualifications in the officers of regiments. They must possess in extraordinary degree courage and coolness, skill and sagacity, dush and during. And those whose duty requires them to play a conspicuous part in the fight must, when they go out to battle, take their lives in their hands. The ranks of the Rebels are full of sharpshooters, experts with the rifle, trained to marksmanship while hunting game in the woods of the South-West. Let all who aspire to the chief command in the regiments now being levied remember that of the fifty Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels of the twenty-five regiments that bore the brunt of the battle at Bull Run, sixteen were killed or wounded-a proportion which, had it been extended to the rank and file of those regiments, would have swelled their loss in killed and wounded to upward of 6,000,

The modern inventions in firearms of all kinds render them far more destructive than those of our fathers. The shot, shell, and bullets vemited mazzles of rifles and muskets, now-a-days, inflict most deadly wounds. In consequence, the very highest type of surgical skill is demanded on the battle-field. The most profound science and the hardiest nerves will alone suffice to qualify one to fill the post of surgeon in the national army, Ordinary medical capacity, which would pass current along the even tenor of a respectable village practice, may prove wholly insufficient to cope with the bloody exigencies of a battle, which, in an hour's time, piles heaps of writhing and mutilated men around a hospital, extenporized under straggling trees by the road-side, and within range of a cruel enemy's plunging shot and shell. Science, skill, self-possession. steadiness of nerve, and a humanity that would be captured by the foe rather than abandon a bleeding charge-these are qualities required by such heady fights as that which strewed the fields and woods in front of Manasans with men crushed and lacerated by the remorseless missiles of modern warfare. All honor to the faithful surgeons who, on that fatal Sabbath, stood boldly to their work, and preferred to fail into the hands of the Rebels rather than leave their

wounded brethren to the tender mercies of Chaplains of the right temper and talent can be of immense service to our troops, not only in the camp, but on the field of battle. In the recent valuable aid by the words of hearty cheer he gave to the weary men as they trudged along toward the bloody ground, and even after the gory strife had commenced. "Stand boldly up to "the work, my brave boys!" said one popular chaplain, as the soldiers filed past him to form a line of battle, " the cause is a good one to fight for and " die for!" And the cheer for the chaplain which rang out from the ranks of the regiment, was barely drowned by the sharp rattle of the musketry, as "the boys" opened fire. Some of these men illustrated the divinity of their sacred calling by rendering valuable service to the wounded, by assunging their pains with accents of encouragement, by cooling their fevered lips with draughts of water, while they poured soothing words into the ears of the dying, and received from their lips the last tender messages to loved ones at home. Such are the duties of chaplains of the Federal army. Those who cannot perform them even on the crimson edges of

In demanding these high qualifications in regimental officers of all grades and classes, we do not seek to deter capacity, courage, and skill from seeking commands; but we do insist that those who are notoriously destitute of these qualities should try to aid the loyal cause in

THE APRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The active efforts of U. S. Marshal Murray to break up the slave-traffic are bearing their legitimate fruits in the flight of some of the guilty parties, the arrest of others, and discomfiture and papic among the nefarious brootherhood generally. We hear from sufficient authority at Washington that prominent Senators assert that Mr. Murray, who has been in office but a few weeks, has done more in this brief period to stop the traffic than all his predecessors together. He has now in detention five or six slave vessels, some sent from the Coast and others seized by him on suspicion here, and over fifty prisoners incarcerated for being concerned in the trade. The trials are mostly set down for the October term, and the evidence against the several parties is already so complete as to leave no reasonable doubts of their conviction.

The slave-trade has hitherto been conducted at this port with remarkable zeal and enterprise. Large amounts of capital have been employed, and the connections of the principals have been o arranged as to secure immense profits with intunnity from personal peril. It is known that there are two principal and rival juntas or eliques in this city who have controlled the traffie. In one of these Albert Horn, now a prisoner on charges of piracy, was the leading spirit, and in the other a certain lady, moving in fashionable circles, frequenting our fashionable watering-places, and prominent in a fashionable church, is the chief directress and partner. Her ways, and those of her accomplices, have been o mysterious, and the management so shrewd, that the Marshal has not yet been able to procure satisfactory evidence against them, but no doubt it will all come in good time.

The Marshal's prompt and energetic action has driven these merchants in human flesh to desperate straits, and the business has already become dangerous and uncertain. The first result is that this port has become an unsuitable place for fitting out their vessels, and they are seeking other places of departure. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and some of the Eastern ports, are now regarded as most eligible for their purposes, as the United States Marshals there have not had fite experience which qualifies them to judge between a slaver and an ordinary whaler, or commercial vessel. Some of them are from inland towns, where they would bordly be likely to become experts i this species of ship-craft, and however well intentioned, they are no match for the shrewd sulprits they are set to catch. We are glad to learn that the Secretary of the Interior has determined to call a conference of Marshals, to meet in this city at an early day, and receive from Mr. Murray fall instructions in regard to the traffic in all its details. They will thus learn more of the appearance and appurtenances of a slave-vessel in one day than they could in a year in their usual mentine of office, for there are ready for their inspection, at the Atlantic Docks, specimens of each variety of the piratical craft. The Marshals will thus also become personally acquainted with each other, and can arrange a system of direct correspondence which will enable them speedily to extinguish the horrible business altogether.

MIGH CRIME IN ENGLAND.

The records of crime are occasionally lighted up by a case of such real elegance that the divine fitness of sin on earth becomes at once strikingly evident, and the heart is made gladsome by th thought that the supply of frightful examples is not wholly exhausted by the spread of civilization. Such crime as that of the banker Mires, in Paris, and the Baron de Vidil in London, which is at ence admitted into the conversation of the best society, seems to be, if it is not, a different thing from the valgar and revolting article that appears in police columns, and whose horrid head is raised in the foul places of cities

only to be struck down by a virtuous public at without degradation with such a people until large.
The clubs and the drawing-rooms of London, now alive with "the season," are much occupied with the case of de Vidil. The Baron of this name-a Frenchman with an English wife-tried Delta that any official detailed intelligence of the to murder his son on the 28th of June. Father battle of Manasses will possibly be withheld from and son were men of more or less mark and more or less fortune; the former had a forced position in aristocratic circles, and was largely victory for Jeff, Davis, he would really fail to esteemed as a bore; the latter was a young and smiable graduate of Cambridge. The Baron was In a great victory, the winners, however teran honorary member of several of the clubs, and rible they may have suffered, are historical be seems to have been accepted as one of the haroes, and never yet have been sillicted with skirmishere at least, of the grand army of such excess of modesty as to bluel unseen under Pashion in the city. On the date mentioned, their laurels.

The fact is, the Rebels have nothing to beast he proposed to ride with young De Vistil to pay respects to the Duc D'Aumale and the members of the ex-royal family at Claremout. After chatting an hour with the Duc D'Orleans, the equestrians cantered off in the direction of Orleans House, the Baron leading the way through lanes and by-paths, and they arrived at last at a very secluded spot shut in by a high wall on one side and a thick and tall hedge on the other. Here father struck son a violent blow with a loaded riding-whip and laid open his forehead, but neither this attack nor the two severe attacks with which it was followed up unsented the young man. The eye of a laborer working near by saw this. Stunned, and with blood flowing from his wounds, Alfred set spurs to his horse. The Baron pursued him at full speed. In this unnatural chase the son engagement, more than one chaplain rendered in- found that his father was rapidly gaining upon him, and, as a last chance, he threw himself from the saddle and ran, crying for help, to a party of men at work. Following him up closely, the Baron informed the country people that Al fred bad been throws from his horse. Medical assistance having been called to the tavern where the sufferer was taken, the Baron expressed a desire to be again alone with his son, but the young man resisted this plan with such singular vehermence that it failed. For tweaty-four hours de Vidil hovered about his son's bedside, still intent on murder, but the medical attendant was equally vigilant, and at the end of that time Alfred was able to leave the neighborhood of so much danger, and take shelter at an uncle's house. Here he told his tale, and warrants were soon out for the arrest of the Baron. He left for Paris, was arrested there by an English police agent, and finally, after some difficulties of international law, brought up in Row street. Strange to say, the sen refused wive any evithe battle-field, ought not to go forth with our dence against his father, and at first was or dered to seven days' imprisonment for his obstinacy, but afterward handed over toohis friends. under whose influence, pending the next trial.

> Of course the first ground of defense of this extra ordinary and inhuman crime will be monomania the scapegoat for most illustrious crimes of recen date. But there are facts which will probably dis-

our latest dates leave him.

guest of the French Emperor, and a friend of Morny and Walewski, and will give to the Baron's madness in that perilous situation which a false social position almost inevitably brings. It would be idle now to moralize on the wretched folly of the Baron de Vidil's career. His father was a button-maker at Nantes, but his soul was above buttons; like many another butterfly adventurer, he advanced by reckless flights into an atmosphere which stifled him by its richness; his liabilities soon outran his income, and at this point society gave that turn of its cruel vice which either kills or cures the victim. By the death of his son he would become entitled at once to £30,000. It required little screwing up of the courage to attempt that son's life, for the standing of the Baren would naturally shield him from suspicion of vulgar murder in a lonely lane, and the easy statement that a fractious horse did the deed would carry with it an irresistible naturalness.

SOUTHERN SENSE OF HONOR. The Virginia ordinance which went into effect two days ago, and in obedience to which six Government clerks at Washington resigned their desks, was passed some time since. It declares all citizens of that State to be aliens and encm'es, and their property confiscated as traitors, who shall, after the 31st of July, hold office under the United States, or pretend to represent Virginia in Congress. These six clerks in the Departments, or any other official who, in obedience to such an act, resigns a place under the Federal Government which he has persisted in holding up to that time, confess themselves to be traitors and destitute of the slightest claim to any sense of honor. They have held on as long as they possibly could to the emoluments of office under a Government which they monat to abandon when they could no longer help themselves, and which, perhaps, they have been all along betraying. There is nothing more curious and striking than this utter abandonment of all benerable conduct which has so distinguished this Southern rebellion, and it is, we think, unparolicled in the history of any people, savage or civilized. It began in gigantic public robbery, and has been marked all along by crimes of the character which this ordinance makes manifest, and which show a most singular destitution of any apparent consciousness of that self-respect which sets a limit to the abasement of the most dishonest of men. Mitprision of treamon, embezzlement of public meneys for private ends, misapplication of other public property to serve the insurrection, holding office under false pretenses, using such offices to betray the Government, the violation of the eath of office, the deliberate assumption of an eath of fidelity with the deliberate purpose of disregardng it-by these shameless and hitherto unheardof crimes the conduct of men has been marked who hitherto have held themselves up to the world as the mirror of chivalry and the very soul of honor. The necessities of rebellion are always overpowering, and a people arraying themselves against the catablished order of society are hurried into excesses inconsistent with the principles of morality by which men are governed in time of peace, excesses which in their more sober judgment they condemn. But this palliation fails to cover the treachery, the dishonesty and the falsehood of Southern men, who have systematically disregarded in public affairs allense of private hear as well as of public re- them to the war. Within a month, if the proper sponsibility. We think we are not assuming material for commanders on a be procured, the oo much in asserting that there is a radical difference in Northern and Southern character. attributable solely to the social condition of the two sections, which renders such developments among us impossible. That they are so numerous on their side is only another evidence of their earnestness and determination to be met in a like spirit on ours. There can be no peace

they are conquered. SIGNIVACANT SILEBOR.

the public by the insurgent government. But is it likely that if this battle was indeed a great publish an official declaration of all its details?

of. By their own admissions, their losses are far greater than ours, and the main body of their men know nothing about the great victory reported by Mr. Davis at Richmond, any more than they did of the "provisions enough to feed " 50,000 men for a year," which they had, according to that veracious personage, just captured. To learn how very near they were to being definitely beaten, read the following paragraph, written by the correspondent of The Louisville Courier, a rabid Secession journal, who has been with Johnston's division since the war commenced:

The fortunes of the day were evidently against us. Some of our best officers had been slain and the flower of our army lay strewn upon the field, ghastly in death or gapteg with wounds. At noon the commonating is described as terriffic. It was an in-cessent roar for more than two hours, the havec and devastation at this time being fearful. McDowell, with the aid of Patterson's division of twenty thousand, had very nearly outlianked on, a were just in the act of possessing themselves of the ratiway to Richmond, Then all would have been lost. But most opportunesy, I may say Providentially, at this junction, Gen. Johnston with the remnant of his division respected and made cas other desperate struggle to obtain the vactage ground. Elsey's brigade of Marylanders and Vagrinians led the charge, and right rannfully did, they execute the work. Gen. Johnston himself led the advance, and wild with deliriom, his ten thousand advanced. in het haste upon three times their number. Twice was She man's battery, that all day long had proven so destructive charged and taken, and our men driven back."

It was solely by the timely arrival of Gen. Johnston's fresh troops, who were poured in a solid mass upon our wearied men, that the Rebels kept the field. That they were in no mood for pursuit, may rendily be imagined, for in their very path, according to the same correspondent, the dead and wounded lay five deep.

The silent policy, however, is the rule with the Rebel leaders. Their Secession ordinances were passed in secret; their Confederate Government was organized in secret; their Congress did all their work with closed doors; their officers are forbidden to report facts, and their newspapers warned against printing anything that may give the people an idea of what the leading conspirators are about. Mr. Davis reports that enstrous fiction about taking provisions, while Gen. Besuregard writes an order for a county to furnish free forage for his cavalry, on pain of punshment if it is refused; Davis rushes to Richmond and announces a great victory, but as soon

able this plea even in behalf of one who has been a | as be learns that our forces are not out up as he boped, he suppresses all talk about his own losses, and informs his white and black slaves quite a diabolical method. He was embarrassed, and that they cannot have any farther report of the battle which has carried desolation to hundreds of homes.

THE FOOD OF THE ARM'V.

fessional soldiers to lead, and professional coolin to keep in fighting order, the spleadid volunteer force, are necessities dictated by the experience of all the wars of the world, and by the history of the last three months. The people must wake up if they have slumbered in a dream of pomp and eircumstance, and realize that masses of men cannot be drawn together in one cause without endangering each other. Disease always strikes at the crowd. Bad feeding may do more to shatter our strength than the hardest fighting, and if it be true that a single undigested meal has lost an Empire, what will preserve a Republic if all its defenders are supplied with ill-cooked food? The hygiene of our army should be nearly perfect before we call on God to bless our battles, for eleanliness is but second in the scale of human excellences. The report of Mr. James M. Sanderson to the Sanitary Committee, printed elsewhere, immediately suggests these trite remarks. He might be a Soyer to the army. In a very brief experience of camp discipline he was convinced of the feasibility of his plan for good regimental cooking. In his disappointment that it has not been thoroughly adopted, he goes so far as to say that as "nothing "but the most insignificant changes will be coun-"tenanced by the powers that be, he would now modify his views by gently intimating that the engagement of one good cook for each regiment might possibly be productive of some benefit." We are quite confident that the importance of Mr. Sanderson's suggestions is appreciated by the authorities, and commend them to the individual attention of all who occupy pecitions of influence in the army. The soldier may take his eue from the pugihst. A pure state of blood and muscle is no more in favor of one Man of the other.

The growing conviction that the Government ie fully aroused to its great responsibilities, and resolved to meet the high expectations of the country, coupled with the energy and discipline which the gallant McClellan is infusing into the Grand Army, has produced a degree of confidence in the public mind to which we have fer some time been strangers. Under this stimulating impulse business is improving, stocks are rising, the wheels of commercial activity once more revolve, and there is a life and bustle about the wholesale stores which indicates that the gleom of the past two weeks has given place to bright anticipations of success in the future. Nor is the action of our State and volunteer soldiery calculated to detract from this returning confidence. In addition to the forty-eight three years' regiments which the Empire State now has at the seat of war, she will be ready to send off five new regiments next week from this depot alone, while it is probable that from the Atbany and Elmira depots she will do equally well. Large numbers of the three months' men, too, are looking out for competent officers to lead new levy will undoubtedly be filled.

The Albany Ecening Journal pays the following well-merited tribute of admiration to one the most distinguished citizens of New-York:

"At the earliest intimation of danger, James S. Wadaworth to the danger, He first louded a strambost devoted binused to the country. He that loaded a stembost with providing, geing binused with her to Assurption and Wast-ington. Measuring, with an intuitive knowledge of his saperity and fitness; Governor Morgan appointed him a Major General. This appointment, however, conflicted with the views of the War Department, and without weiting, as most men would, to settle a disputed question, Mr. Walaworth solved it by rendering his services to Gen. McDowell as a Volunteer Aid, in which that Major Wadsworth rendered the most important service to him; that he distinguished himself throughout, for coolness, ourage, and onposity. From others we have learned that after existing the stampedo varuestly but ineffectually, ha remained the last openent, alding the wounded and encouraging Sur-scus to vacually on the field, as many of them did."

There is no man in the Empire State held in higher honor by its people than JAMES S. WADS.

BOUTHERN NOTES.—A valuable piece of property, yielding a good revenue in this city, will be sold, and payment exceived for a large portion in the noise of Southern marriants. For particulars address, &c. [Journal of Commerce, A. valuable piece of property, yielding a good

revenue in this city, to be exchanged for Southern mercantile paper! Verily, the cry in the Arabian tale of "New lamps for old" is outdone. Who will now insinuate that there is a lack of confidence among our people?

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.-At a meetng of the American Institute last evening, the Hon. Dudley S. Gregory in the chair, the following resolution, offered by Prof. Mason, was adopted:

Whereas, On a former occasion the American Institute did what was in its power to forward the ends proposed by the World's Fait in London; and scherees, notwithstanding the pro-sent disturbed state of our Covernment, it is important to show to the British and the other nations of Europe an undiminished real in the cause of applied science, and in above for the improved-cation at the Great Fait in London will be by nations rather than ocieties, therefore e, therefore fied. That a committee of three be appointed by the chair cherge of our relations to the Great Fair in London, and to have control of the continuous ation with the proper surface in the nation and State, offering such aid and cooperation may be suitable from the American Institute.

The following members were appointed on the com mittee: Prof. C. Mason, the Hon. D. S. Gregory, and Thomas McElrath, esq. The names of 658 members were stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues. Prof. Mapes will, at the next meeting in September, read a paper on the life, character, and services of the late Henry Meigs, Recording Secretary of the American Institute.

THE MOZART DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE. The Mozart (Fernando Wood) Democratic General committee met at their rooms in Broadway last evenng, and passed a resolution which set forth that as the dozart party had given the majority of the votes at the more recent elections, they were entitled to the appointments on the list of Registers, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Board of Supervisors and negotiate with them on that subject.

Accident to the Steamer Metropolis.

The steamer Metropolis, from Fall River, for New-York, got disabled last night, soon after leaving New-port, by an accident to her machinery. She was met by the Bay State, with the 8th Regiment on board, and towed back to Fall River. The accident involved no danger whatever to the massangers. no danger whatever to the passengers.

Prince Napoleon in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

Prince Napoleon arrived here last evening, and is stopping at the La Pierre House. He visited Girard College and Cherry Hill Penitentiary to-day. He will feave for Washington to-morrow. THE WAR FOR THE UNION

FROM SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA

GEN. COX'S COLUMN MOVING ON. Mon who understand their business are what the Army of the Union has needed most. Pro-

Wise's Rebel Army Retreating. BAD CONDITION OF GER. COX'S COMMAND.

The Army Welcomed by the People.

CAPTURE OF REBEL STORES AND PAPERS

REBEL CAVALRY PUT TO FLIGHT.

From Our Special Correspondent

Comp ON GREAT KANAMINA BITTON, 75 M les Above its Mouth, SATURDAY EVENINO, July 27, 1861

Gen. Cox's Brigade (now about 4,500 strong) rost-tinnes to move slowly up the valley of the Great Kapawha. The Kebels under Wice are still retreating. and at latest accounts were at Ganley Bridge, 20 miles east of this camp. Fearful of being ent off by Gent Rosencranz, who is moving down perces the State, to fact a junction with Gen. Cox, they are flying by forced marches, leaving their heavy equipments bethree days. One theory is that they are endeavoring o decoy our army into some of the mountain passes, and attack it; the other that they are limitening to Eastern Virginia. The last is probably correct. A letter written by one of there to his wife, which was ropped in their flight, says) under date of July 21: "Gen. Wise has just received orders to report himself at Covington, with his command. These mountains are swarning with yankeys [1], and we shall hasten back, to defend our own homes first."

Gen. Cox's brigade is in a wretched condition: Inenbordination, disorganization, inefficiency, and incorrpetency are so pelpable that it would be wrong to pass em over in silence. Several times within the last twenty-four hours large bodies of the men have helped themselves freely to whisky, and displayed the most disgraceful drunkenness. The camp last night was in a locality affording neither comfort nor safety. The precaution of throwing out pickets was neglected in me directions; and five hundred resolute, well-disciplined mon could have routed the command. This norning everything was in dire confucion, and there was extreme dissatisfaction both among officers and men. The only safety of our troops less in the fact that the Robels are even worse disorganized than they, and probably dere not attack; but if they were to de so, from one of these mountain strongholds, there would be every reason to fear adisastrons result. The brigade has good raw material for an army, but (of course with many exceptions) seems badly officered. Gen. Cox is a gentleman of excellent abilities in civil life, my without military experience. Three of his regicents have recently been deprived of their colonels one wounded and two esptured), and the brigade is certainly in no condition for passing through an one-

my's country.

It is surmised that after the junction with Gen. Rescuerant is effected, the turny will move into East sece. I append notes of the progress of the last

THURSDAY, July 25 .- As a farm-house two miles west of Charleston, this morning, the approach of our army was welcomed by the waving of two Union flags. Several men and a dozen ladies were sitting upon the doorstops, and the different companies as they passed stopped to fill their canteens at the well, and gave rossing cheers for the Union and the ladies.

A fellow journalist and myself joined the gross upon the steps to see the long columns pass. The man of the house shook hands with us very cordially. "I am glad to see the Federal army," said he; "I have been hunted like a dog from my house, and compelled to hide in the mountains, because I loved the old

Union; but now the running is on the other side." His wife exclaimed. "Thank God, you have come as last, and the day of our deliverance is here. I always. said that the Lor I was on our side, and that He would bring us through safely." Two of the ladies on the steps proved to be strong

secessionists. One of them was very apprehensive

three days.

that the slaves would be not free, as Gov. Wise had as sured them that the Northern army was accompanied by five thousand emancioated negroes. She did not blame the Northern troops, but wished that every Southerner who had taken up arms against his own State might be killed. One of her neighbors, who is accompanying our army as a teamster, cause up to the house for water and spoke to her. She reglied civilly, but the moment his back was turned, said: "I hope he will be killed; if I had a revolver I would shoot. him." Just then she caught sight of the revolver in, my balt, within reach of her, and added: "If I had seen that pistol before 1, would have token it and shot, biro." "Do you think you could hit lim ?" Lacked. O, yes; I have been practicing late y." The other Secession lady said the hoped and prayed for the secof Virginia, the would go and live a one of the Gult States. She had a brother and lower in Gov. Whe's semy, whose names she gave us, with a very sclenm remest to see them named and treated kindly, if they should be taken prisoners. Her sister, who sat beside her, was strong for the Union, as were all the other naties, except those already mentioned. When we beft, after dining with the family, they shook hands with us very cordially, including the two advocates of Dixie, who hoped that no harm might come to us if no

ere Abolizionists. Two officers of the '2d Kentu. who also accepted the invitation to dine, were seen b their Colonel before leaving the table, and placed naderr trest, for entering a private house without peruis

Soon after, we passed the residence of the Hen. George W. Sammers, who has been the leading Union. man of the Kanawhn Valley, though we hear confi ing reports about his present position. This County Kanawha-voted against the Secession Ordinance, two to one. Upon reaching Charleston—a town of 2,500 people—we found two fine Union flags flying, one lanted on the Court-House by Lient, Shannon, Company B, Eleventh Ohio; an! the other, raised by citizen, who kept it concealed between his mattres while Wise's army was here. An iron six-pounder and several swords, left behind by the Rebeis, ware taken. The troops were cheered very lustily, sad many small Union flags waved as they passed.

In the evening one of the four stern-wheel steame of the " fleet," with three companies on board, weat six miles up the river to Malden, where a foundary has been casting cannon for the Rebels; but neither gra been casting cannon for the accept. We passed two two or thirty extensive salt works, along the river b. where the wells for the salt water are from 1,000 to 9,500 feet deep. Men, women and children in groups upon the shore, displayed a marvelous number of little Union flags, and halled the troops with the most unmistakable enthusiasm. These hardy residents of the mountains are clearly loyal. At Malden, an old gentleman who had been imprisoned for Union senti-ments, was hardly able to contain himself, but mounted a rock and extemporized a speece of thanks to the Union troops and the Lord. Women, with tears in their eyes, told us how anxiously they had looked for the Federal army; how their houses had been robbed, their hashands hunted through the mountains, imprisoned, and in many impressed into the Southern army. Negroes of all